Japan's Fight Is Humanity's Fight; Japan's Victory Is Humanity's Victory

Nippon Times

Build An Asia for Asiatics Through the War of Greater East Asia

No. 15,901 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

14 WARSHIPS SMASHED, 77 PLANES SHOT DOWN AS NIPPON AIRMEN CONTINUE BLASTING FLEET OFF RENDOVA ISLAND; HUGE RESULTS SCORED

BUDDHIST MEET OF ASIA YOUTHS IS SLATED HERE

Young Men From All Parts of Co-Prosperity Sphere to Attend Rally on Sunday

SEIJUN ANDO TO PRESIDE

Speeches to Be Made by Count Otani, Representatives of Countries Attending

Buddhist youths from all parts of Greater East Asia will meet at the Greater East Asia Hall in Marunouchi Sunday afternoon.

In the morning at 9 a.m. the youths will attend a memorial service for the fallen heroes of the War of Greater East Asia at the Zojoji Temple in Shiba.

The rally, called the Grand Meeting of Buddhist Youths of Greater East Asia, will start at 1 p.m. At the outset of the meeting the youths will turn toward the Imperial Palace and bow their profound respects. Singing of the national anthem will then follow. Then the youths will say a prayer and end by joining in the singing of the naval song Umiyukaba.

They will then salute the flags of the countries which are represented at the meeting. The band of the Tokyo School of Music will play the national anthems of the participating countries. The same band will play the Song of the Grand Meeting of Buddhist Youths of Greater East Asia.

Then addresses will be delivered, Seijun Ando, President of the Grand Meeting, to be the first to speak. He will be followed by Count Kocho Otani, Patron of the Grand Meeting, and representatives of the attending youths.

Congratulatory messages will be read from Minister Kazuo Aoki of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe, Manchoukuo Ambassador Wang Yun-ching, Chinese Ambassador Tsai Pei, Thai Ambassador Direk Jaiyanama, and Shigeo Otachi, Governor of Tokyo Metropolis.

The meeting is expected to come to a close at 3 p.m.

Rites for War Dead

A Greater East Asia Buddhist All-Souls Festival gathering will be held at the Gunjin Kaikan, Kudan, from 12:30 p.m. on July 10 under the sponsorship of the Japan Buddhist Worship Association.

The festival or Bon Matsuri, will be in honor of the departed spirits of the valorous men who have made their supreme sacrifice to lay the foundation for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Approximately 1,500 people are expected to be present at the meeting. Among the notables present will be Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, Thai Ambassador Direk Jaiyanama, Manchoukuoan Ambassador Wang Yun-ching, Chinese Ambassador Tsai Pei and others.

Ambassadors Jaiyanama, Wang and Tsai will read the sutras in their respective languages to offer prayers for the repose of the departed spirits of the various peoples of Greater East Asia.

U.S. Expenditures Bared

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 29.—The Government expenditures until the end of the 1943-4 fiscal year will amount to $80,000,000,000 the United States Treasury Department stated today, according to a Washington dispatch.

Enemy Loses 126 Scribes

Domei

LISBON, July 1.—Since the outbreak of the war, 126 anti-Axis newsmen have been killed, wounded, missing or taken captives, it was disclosed by the British Propaganda Ministry today, it is reported from London. The details are: killed 23; missing 7; wounded 60; and 36 taken prisoner.

Fighting in South Pacific More Intense, Says Shuho

Board of Information Journal Reveals that Under New Commander-in-Chief the Combined Fleet Is Launching the Offensive in Positive Form

Of the truly serious and intense fighting now going on in the South Pacific the July 30 edition of the Board of Information weekly, the Shuho, in an article titled "The Solid Might of the Imperial Navy's Combined Fleet," declares as follows:

In recent days, not a day goes by without foreign wires reporting the anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific announcement "Japanese air units mass-raid American bases in New Guinea." The bases reported are Port Moresby, Buna, Benabena, Morobe, Mubo, Wau, Leni, Port Darwin, Guadalcanal and others. What does this fact reveal?

These continuous raids are nothing other than standing proof that the operations of our Combined Fleet with its new Commander-in-Chief Admiral Koga continue to be active, positive. The enemy hoped that the death in action of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto would bring about a crack in the Imperial Navy. On the contrary, however, by the death in action of the Fleet-Admiral the Imperial Navy was not only unshaken in the least but the feeling of sorrow increased still further its hate for the enemy and centered around its new Commander-in-Chief began furious, relentless and positive operations.

The June 5 battle over Shortland, the June 7 and 12 assault on Russell island, the June 10 air battle off Lunga, each one was an indication of the expansion of our strategic position in hitting the enemy each time it attempts to move, and not one of these actions was anything other than positive, offensive operations taking the initiative. In the battle over Shortland 25 enemy planes were shot down; 49 were knocked out of the sky in the June 7 assault on Russell; 33 more in the second raid on Russell carried out on June 12. The damage dealt the enemy in the June 16 air battle off Lunga was: Sunk, four large-type transports, two medium-type transports, one small-type transport, one destroyer; damaged, one large-type transport; and shot down, more than 32 airplanes. The war results gained since the coming of this month have been great; more than 139 planes shot down or destroyed, and 8 transports and one destroyer sunk or damaged.

The assaults on Russell, especially, were carried out on both occasions by our fighter planes alone. The enemy met our planes with fleets of fighter planes and more than a hundred and several score Japanese and American planes fought each other in the air. As a result of the fighting our losses in the first raid were

(Continued on Page 2)

BOMBING OF NIPPON TOUGH PROPOSITION

Daily Herald of London Admits Difficulties Attending Any Attempt From China

Domei

LISBON, July 1.—The insuperable difficulties attending any attempt to bomb the Japanese homeland from Chungking-ruled China is pointed out in the leader of The Daily Herald for July 1, according to a dispatch received here from London.

Optimists, says the paper, are prone to believe that it would be an easy matter to bomb areas in Japan Proper on a long-distance flight, but experience of the last three years has confirmed that in order to use any point as a base, that place must first be occupied. Some may claim that part of China along the southern bank of the Yangtze or part of the Chinese seaboard are under the control of Chungking but this is an empty boast, because the Japanese can occupy such points any time they deem it necessary.

Question of Defense

"Consequently, the question is not so much that of constructing airdromes within the radius of bombing distances to Tokyo but of defending and maintaining them against attacks by the Japanese. For this purpose, the strength of the Japanese Army in China must first of all be broken. This the Chungking army can never accomplish without the aid of the anti-Axis forces.

"The latest information indicates that the Chungking regime, as a result of its being shut off from the outside world, is suffering from severe shortages in iron and steel and it is finding it impossible to even manufacture small arms. The result is that hereafter Chungking can but play a minor role in the anti-Axis counter-offensive to be launched by the United Nations.

"In order to aid Chungking, both Burma and French Indo-China must be occupied. It is only after that has been done that any attack on Japan can be contemplated. The question is whether the anti-Axis forces can afford to assign any sufficient portion of their air strength from the European front to fight on the Asian front."

BRITISH ARE SILENT ON BOSE'S TRIP HERE

Food Shortage in India Admitted by Amery in House Of Commons

Domei

LISBON, July 1.—While the British press, except for a short notice in The Times, has maintained a studied silence on the visit of Subhas Chandra Bose, Indian national leader, to Japan, his movements have been nonetheless closely watched by British political quarters.

According to a report from London received here, at question time in the House of Commons today various members took up the Indian problem to interpellate Secretary for India Leopold Amery.

Samuel Sydney Silverman, Laborite, in particular, wanted to know whether it was true that 8,000 Indians had been whipped in the last three months in the Sind area. Secretary Amery replied:

"We have not received any such information. In March 958 sentences were passed in criminal cases throughout India but such figures do not prove that criminal cases have increased to any particular extent."

As regards the food situation, the India Secretary apparently could not make a similarly irresponsible answer. He replied: "No fundamental change has occurred in the Indian food situation. There is a general food shortage. This spring there was abundant crop of wheat but apparently because of bad distribution the difficulties have not eased."

Tokyo Officials Retire

Lieutenant-General Koichi Komoda, Director of the Tokyo Municipal Defense Bureau, Seiichiro Yasui, Director of the Electricity Bureau, Tokio Imai, Director of the Education Bureau, Motoki Ono, Director of the Waterworks Bureau, and Kenji Maeda, Director of the General Affairs Bureau, retired from their services with the extinction of the Tokyo municipal administration on Wednesday.

Noted Musician Dies

Kodo Araki, noted Shakuhachi virtuoso, succumbed to acute pneumonia at noon Thursday at his home in Setagaya-ku. He was 42.

STALIN'S MOVE BEING WATCHED BY REICH PRESS

German Scribe Comments on Reported Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin Parley

MOSCOW KEEPS SILENCE

America Doing Everything to Drag Russia Into War in Pacific Region

Domei

BERLIN, July 1.—Reports from London and Washington that Premier Josef Stalin has accepted an invitation from President Roosevelt to come to meet him and Prime Minister Churchill, are attracting the attention of German political circles.

It was pointed out by these circles that American and British sources are the authority for the story about a possible Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin conclave, and that Premier Stalin is keeping his peace.

In short, informed German circles consider it premature to give credence to the talk about the leader of the Soviet Union agreeing to talk matters over in person with Roosevelt and Churchill.

On the report the comment was made by Dr. Adolf Halphelt, manager of the Berlin office of the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, in the paper today:

"It was not overnight that the leaders of America and Britain got it into their heads to sit with Premier Stalin and discuss matters with him. They have long since been known to have a passionate desire for a personal meeting with the leader of the Soviets.

"We are much interested by Premier Stalin's reported acceptance of an invitation to come and meet the leaders of America and Britain. The chief interest of the report lies in the fact that it emanated from American and British sources.

"The important thing to remember in this connection is that there have before been few occasions when the American and British Governments announced in advance meetings of anti-Axis leaders like the one which is reported.

"We have yet to know whether Premier Stalin has actually agreed to meet American and British leaders, or whether the report was intended to show that a meeting with the leader of the Soviets is contemplated by Roosevelt and Churchill.

"What mystifies us is the attitude of the occupant of the Kremlin to the reports of his coming meeting with the American and British leaders. He keeps maintaining silence about what is occurring around him."

Dr. Halphelt proceeded to discuss the reason why the leaders of America and Britain are so keen on meeting Premier Stalin.

Roosevelt and Churchill, he said, are preoccupied with the war in the Pacific area.

This fact, according to the writer, will be explanatory of the intense anxiety of the anti-Axis leaders for a personal talk with Premier Stalin.

"Anti-Axis leaders," he said, "are trying their utmost to maneuver the Soviet Union into supporting the anti-Axis forces on the Pacific front. Behind them is the American Government. And it is not without reason that America wishes to see the Soviet Union making itself helpful to American and other anti-Axis forces in the Pacific. America knows that the struggle with Japan is terribly costly regardless of the European war situation, and that it has the darkest prospect if it is made to continue sacrificing itself on anything like the scale on the Pacific front. Among all anti-Axis leaders the Americans would never give up the idea of getting the Soviet Union to assist the anti-Axis forces in East Asia in some way."

Dr. Halphelt closed by noting that in a recent public speech the United States Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, stated it with much emphasis that Japan is getting into a stronger position every day.

FOE IN PACIFIC GREATLY FEARS NIPPON FORCES

American Commander in New Guinea Stresses Japanese Unequalled for Bravery

GIVES OFFICERS EXAMPLES

Wife of Henry Luce Says U.S. Has Paid Prohibitively But Gained Nothing

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 1.—The American and Australian forces are in constant fear of the Japanese Forces in the southwestern Pacific.

A Melbourne dispatch reaching here reveals that the Americans on the New Guinea front are learning to fear Japanese troops, especially those against which they find themselves pitted.

Lieutenant-General Robert L. Barker, Field Commander of the American forces on the New Guinea front, speaking at a ceremony that marked the graduation of 400 officers from a course of instruction at a certain place on June 29, is reported to have stressed that Japanese officers and men have no equals in the world in loyalty and bravery.

"I know occasions where Japanese troops killed large numbers of anti-Axis soldiers before they were killed.

"In one case a single Japanese private killed 32 anti-Axis troops and then died heroically.'

Mrs. Henry Luce, wife of the owner, of the popular American magazine Life and a number of other publications, speaking before the Milwaukee Women's Society on June 29, warned that Japan knows how to exact a prohibitively high price from America for a phantom gain.

She called the attention of her audience to the heavy sacrifices the anti-Axis forces had to make in order to obtain their results which were poor out of all proportion to the price they were made to pay for them.

She said in part:

"The fact of the matter is that the American forces have lost vast territories on the Pacific front and gained absolutely nothing. They have a big deficit to make good.

"What have they done on Guadalcanal Island? Did they not lose 8,000 men? What was it that they got for this appaling sacrifice? Was it not a tiny bit of land and a few trophies."

She closed by expressing her conviction that by deferring counter-offensive actions in the Pacific area the anti-Axis countries will be giving the Japanese Forces time to strengthen the position into which they have worked themselves in occupied territories.

PERSONAL CONTROVERSY IN AMERICA TURNS WORSE

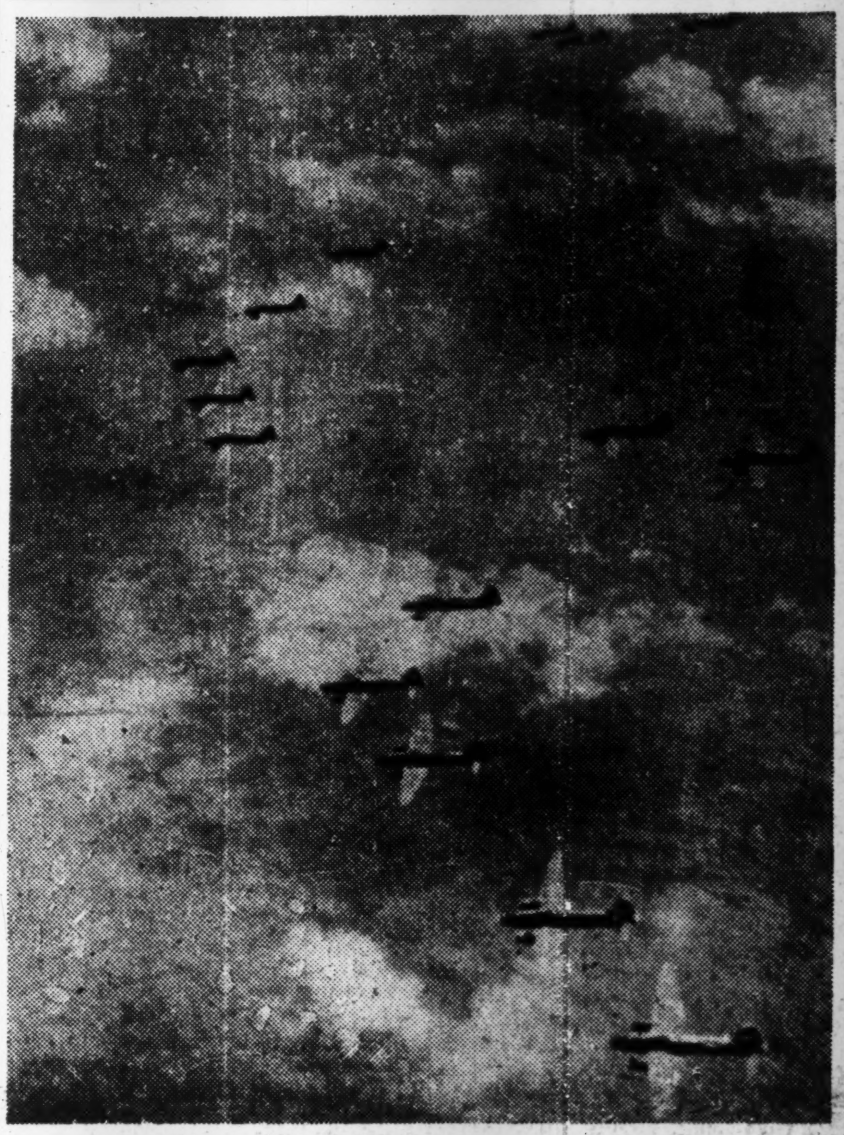
Wallace and Jones Again Come To Frontal Clash as Mediation by Byrnes Fails

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 1.—The controversy between Vice-President Henry A. Wallace and Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones is apparently going from bad to worse, turning the United States Government into an arena of personal conflict.

With the mediation of James A. Byrnes, chairman of the War Mobilization Board, and the two talking things over, it seemed for a time that the difference had been composed, but the statement issued by Wallace after the interview irritated Jones and tonight the latter issued a statement refuting the Vice-President's statement. Again the two came to a frontal clash and the situation is said to be steadily growing worse.

Death Above S. Pacific



Japanese Navy planes in formation streak across skies above the South Pacific in another bombing raid on the enemy. Penetrating rain clouds these planes carry death and destruction to the foe.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

American Navy Authorities Hold Back Rendova Debacle

U.S. Navy Department Issues Announcement Admitting Loss of One Transport; MacArthur Commands Joint Naval and Land Operations on Island

Domei

LISBON, July 2.—Adhering to their usual policy of concealing the truth about their losses, the United States Navy authorities are holding back their casualties suffered in the landing operations on Rendova Island on Wednesday, fearing the criticisms and repercussions which may arise, and disclosed only a portion of their loses with a vague and conservative announcement.

The American announcement was in gist as follows:

1. Japanese planes of various types incessantly attacked the American forces on Wednesday from early in the morning to late in the evening. The American land and naval forces challenged the Japanese.

2. The American transport Macaulay, 7,700 tons, suffered a direct hit from a Japanese torpedo-plane and was sunk.

Headquarters Mobilized

Domei

LISBON, July 1.—The anti-Axis air, naval and land forces detached to the anti-Axis Headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific and the anti-Axis Headquarters for the South Pacific were mobilized for the landing operations attempted on Rendova Island, it was disclosed by the former headquarters today, betraying the fact that the mobilization of the anti-Axis forces under two headquarters was necessary for the operation.

The enemy announcement also exposed that Commander-in-Chief of the United States Sixth Army, Lieutenant-General Walter Cruzen was responsible for a part of the operations.

MacArthur Is Directing

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 1.—Feigning optimism over the Pacific war situation, United States Secretary of War Colonel Henry L. Stimson at the press conference today declared that anti-Axis operations in the Southwestern Pacific are smoothly in progress as scheduled, says a dispatch from Washington.

Colonel Stimson is reported to have further stated that anti-Axis forces deployed from the North African Front have recently reached the foremost line of the Southwestern Pacific Front and that the plans which are being realized there at present had been decided upon several weeks ago when the commanders of all frontline units met at Washington.

With reference to the landing operations on Rendova Island, Secretary Stimson declared that army units landed on the island with the support of the navy and that the joint land and naval operations against it are being carried out under the command of General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of anti-Axis forces in the Pacific.

Darwin and Milne Bay Are Blown Up Again By Japanese Air Units

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 30.—The Imperial Air Force mass-raided Port Darwin in Australia and Milne Bay in New Guinea today and furiously bombed the military installations there, causing heavy damages and casualties, it was announced by the anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific, according to Melbourne reports.

Domei

LISBON, July 1.—The Japanese fliers again flew over Port Darwin at noon yesterday and heavily bombed important installations, it was announced by the anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific today, according to dispatches from Melbourne.

Kishi Going to Kansai

Commerce Minister Nobusuke Kishi will leave for an inspection tour of Osaka at 9 p.m. Monday on the Tsubame. He will return on July 9.

FOE IS CRIPPLED

Imperial Headquarters Announces Two-Day Composite Results

ASSAULTS FURIOUS

Navy Warplanes Exact Heavy Toll, Including Cruisers And Destroyers

Continuing their devastating attacks on the enemy fleet off Rendova Island in the Solomons, Imperial Japanese Navy Airmen on Thursday again wreaked havoc on its warships and planes, their comprehensive war results for Wednesday and Thursday including more than 77 enemy planes downed and 14 vessels blasted, and the fury of their attack may be gauged from the fact that 31 of the Japanese planes have not yet returned. Concerning this two-day battle, Imperial Headquarters released the following communique at 4:30 p.m. on Friday:

"The Imperial Navy Air Units continued to attack the enemy in the Rendova area on July 1. The comprehensive results scored by the Japanese Forces on June 30 and July 1 follow:

"B-Class Cruiser, Sunk....	1
"B-Class Cruiser, Damaged.	1
"Large-type Destroyer, Sunk	4
"Destroyer, Sunk..........	1
"Destroyer, Damaged......	1
"Transports, Sunk..........	3
"Transports, Damaged.....	3
"Enemy Airplanes Shot Down..........	More than 77
"Our Airplanes Not Yet Returned......	More than 31."

Fighters Go Into Action

The American units which effected a sudden landing on Rendova Island of the Solomons Group on June 30 are gradually gathering force, but Japanese Army and Navy Forces are vigorously operating against them in airtight cooperation. Upon receipt of the news that the enemy was continuing landing its large units and war materials in the Rendova Island area on July 1 the Japanese Navy Air Forces sprang into action without delay and reached the enemy skies in a large formation of fighters and bombers.

The enemy was on guard of the skies with a group of powerful fighters, but before the furious onset of the Japanese planes the enemy planes were swept away easily. When the enemy air formation was disturbed by the Japanese Units, Japanese fighters challenged enemy fighters with the result that a furious air combat ensued. Japanese bombers dropped direct hits on enemy objectives in the face of enemy anti-aircraft batteries. The enemy transports were thrown into utter confusion. The result was that one enemy B-class cruiser was sunk and another was damaged in addition to two destroyers sunk. During this battle 27 enemy planes were shot down.

According to later reports, it has been ascertained that in the battle of June 30 the Japanese Navy Air Units sank two large-type enemy destroyers and one enemy destroyer, damaged one destroyer, sank three transports and damaged three more, and shot down more than 50 enemy planes. However, 31 Japanese planes have not yet returned, as a result of the two-day combat.

Composite Results of June 30 and July 1

June 30

	Sunk	Damag'd	Shot Down
B-Class Cruiser.....	—	—	—
Large-Size Destroyers	2	—	—
Destroyers	1	1	—
Transports	3	3	—

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AMERICANS WARNED AGAINST OPTIMISM

Roy Howard Tells Nation Hopes Of Beating Japan Gets Slimmer With Age

Domei

LISBON, June 30.—"Unlike whiskey, the prospects of defeating Japan will not grow better with age," writes Roy W. Howard, chief of the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain, in the June 25 edition of the Daily Mail. In an article titled "Some Questions You Would Like to Ask," Howard declared that Japan's manpower resources form the greatest danger to the anti-Axis forces, and warned that Japan's power must not be underestimated.

Wrote Howard:

"1. They say that the anti-Axis forces will merely work to hold back Japan until they finish with Europe. But will that do? They say that whiskey grows better with age, but unlike whiskey, the problem of defeating Japan will not grow better or easier with the passage of time. The anti-Axis forces must tackle Japan with seriousness as soon as they can.

Japan's Strongest Point

"2 Where lies the strongest point in Japan's national power? I think that Japan's manpower resources are the greatest danger to the anti-Axis forces. Consider the case of a Japanese farmer's son going off to the front. He goes to the front and if he is killed in action his ashes are taken back to Japan and enshrined. For such a result to come about from the farmer's son giving himself to the nation is an honor to the parents and friends of this soldier, how great an honor that is regarded is absolutely inconceivable by such as we. That is why the officers and men of the Japanese Forces have a philosophy of life and death which is far beyond the reach of Anglo-American thought. I have spoken recently with some officers of the U.S. Army and Navy who returned from Guadalcanal. They were unanimous in declaring that the attitude of the Japanese was far beyond what they had imagined. The fliers of America and Britain go out to the battlefields believing that they will come back alive, but the pilots of Japanese fighter planes do not even carry parachutes to save their lives and if there is any chance of dealing damage to the enemy calmly crash themselves at their objective. The anti-Axis forces must clear away all their wishful-thinking in regard to Japan's weak points. The large number of the population on both sides of the Atlantic still tend to underestimate Japan. I think that it is necessary to pay still greater attention to Japan's fighting power.

"3 Can America and Britain defeat Japan from the sea? Or must they advance taking islands one by one? I think that if a certain set of conditions are realized we can defeat Japan by a direct air and naval offensive against Japan. When we will be able to do that depends on the situation in Europe. In any case I do not think that it is necessary to plan counter-offensive against Japan going from island to island. If the anti-Axis forces can retake a few strategic points the territories under Japanese control at present will be unable to receive reinforcements and will naturally fall into anti-Axis hands.

Territorial Ambitions

"4 Does America have territorial ambitions in the Pacific? I think that America absolutely will not support a repetition of the foolish plan giving Japan a mandate over the islands in the Pacific. To keep the peace under new skies all the islands crossing the Pacific like a chain must become American possessions.

"5. What do I think about a fourth term for the president? Will his physical being last. . . . ? From this point I think it is a problem of who becomes vice-president. As far as I have seen the president is very healthy.

"6. What is Willkie's position? How high do you estimate his political future? Willkie is not a professional politician. Just as success is difficult for a man who becomes a surgeon at 45 or a man who becomes a lawyer at 45 it does not look as though Willkie will succeed. Willkie apparently does not have much to do with the leaders of the Republican party so it is doubtful whether he will be made the Republican candidate for the next presidential election. Most of Willkie's popularity came up after he declared that he would support Roosevelt, and though at present that declaration seems to be favoring him it will prove otherwise as the election campaign develops."

Giraud's Group Meets

LISBON.—The puppet committee for the liberation of France of its conference on Monday which was officiated by General Henri H. Giraud, Commander of the army of the French puppet regime in North Africa, decided that General Giraud should shortly visit Washington to confer with President Roosevelt and other United States authorities on the issue of organizing and equipping the French rebel army.

Takasago Warriors Assist Nippon Army in New Guinea

Sturdy Volunteers of Taiwan Brave Enemy Fire To Build Airfields, Roads and Transport Supplies in Jungle Areas

Domei

UNDISCLOSED NEW GUINEA FRONT.—The first ray of light pierces the thick growth of the mysterious and almost impenetrable jungle. Breaking the stillness of dawn nameless birds commence their noisy chatter in the forest. It is 5 a.m., when unison singing of "Umi Yukaba" opens the daily routine of the Takasago volunteers camped in the jungle near X X airfield in New Guinea.

These native warriors of Taiwan are cooperating to the limit with the regular Japanese Forces. Clad in green uniforms and field caps, with gaiters over their outdoor tabi, swords on their hips and trench shovels slung on their shoulders they line up in imposing array and present a most formidable picture.

Ever since they came South with the Japanese Forces in X month of last year, they have been working hard in the Solomon region in the thick of the battle undaunted by the terrific hail of enemy shells.

They have been entrusted chiefly with the work of constructing airfields and roads and helping with the transportation of supplies for the regular Japanese fighting forces. Happy in the full consciousness of being members of the glorious Japanese Empire, they have been giving their utmost, working as hard as any of the officers and men of the Japanese Forces and contributing by their efficient ground work in no small measure to the brilliant successes of the Army.

They were given a cordial welcome by the Japanese Forces when they made their unexpected appearance last year in New Guinea, the decisive battle-ground in the fight between Japan and the United States in the South Pacific.

Organized Into Platoons

Strict discipline attends the daily routine of these Takasago volunteers who consider the foremost battle front as a training field. They are organized into small platoons which are in turn organized into companies. Under the able leadership of Kinichiro Ito, an official in the Defense Bureau of the Taiwan Government-General, they pay their respects toward the Imperial Palace and toward the Grand Shrines of Ise each day.

Wielding their native swords with astonishing skill they cut down trees, clear away jungle undergrowth and in a very short space of time open up clearings with roads and sites for encampments. They are also entrusted with the work of repairing roads which when rain sweeps over this region are transformed into knee-deep mud swamps. They keep their work up at a steady pace right through the day except for a short respite at noon when they take a few moments off for their mid-day meal.

Although they must be dead tired both in body and spirit by the time they return to their quarters in the evening, they still sing battle songs at the top of their voices at the time of roll-call. Even after that they amuse themselves with wrestling bouts on moonlit nights.

Their average age is about 24 or 25, and these native Taiwanese volunteers, so full of life and superabundant energy are fighting side by side with the regular Japanese Forces regardless of the many casualties their companies have suffered.

War Experiences Told

Let us listen to the personal words of some of these native volunteers who are cheerfully fighting in this far-off pestilential island of New Guinea, where malaria runs rampant, where they must be content with war-torn clothes and scanty meals.

Mikio Kusumoto (Graduate of Taiwan Middle School. 30 years of age): When notice for the third enlistment of the Takasago volunteers was issued, I enlisted at the village police office after obtaining my brothers' consent. When I left my village, I had made up my mind to give my life for Japan and was determined never to tread upon my native soil again. Arriving at the war front, I experienced for the first time the hardships endured by the Japanese soldiers and understood the real meaning of the War of Greater East Asia. I was surprised to see that the difficulties encountered by the soldiers were much worse, and that the Japanese soldiers were much better fighters than what we had been told at home. That I am able today to serve the country is because I was born a Japanese subject and I am grateful for it.

Tsuguo Otaka (Hailing from Taito Province, 27 years of age): The Takasago volunteers are loyal Japanese subjects just as any other Japanese people. When the War of Greater East Asia broke out, I thought this was a good opportunity to repay the many blessings bestowed on us by the Japanese people by sharing the hardships of the war with our elder brothers from Japan Proper. The other young men of my native village also pledged themselves to repay the benefits our people had received in the 50 years since Japan took over the administration of our Island.

Kanji Mano (From Takao, 20 years of age): As I was rejected at the first and second enlistments, I was very happy to have passed the requirements at the third enlistment. Hitherto we have enjoyed endless favors as the youngest brother in the Japanese family, but now we are able to repay somewhat the blessings received. Having seen with my own eyes the extreme hardships endured by the Japanese soldiers, I am working with all my might and main so that my efforts may not fall short of theirs.

As a result of the glorious victories in the War of Greater East Asia, many younger brothers have been welcomed into our fold. We, the Takasago volunteers, wish to be able to lead these younger brothers ahead, and are determined to work hard and avoid illness so that we shall be successful in our mission.

Michio Miyamatsu (Hailing From Karenko, 25 years of age):

I was among the first to register at the local recruiting office when there was a call for volunteers. I was burning to serve Japan as soon as possible like a true Japanese subject.

Describes Enemy Raids

Miyamoto: We reached the war zone at the height of the Solomon Campaign. When we were about to land we were all tense and alert thinking that our landing must be made in front of the enemy. But it must have been just after an enemy air raid, because we saw bomb holes in the ground and many dead fish floating in the sea.

For a few days after starting our work, we were attacked by enemy planes, and fired on by enemy machine guns, but we grimly went on with our work. The thing that worried us most was that we could not cook our rice. So we were obliged to live on dried bread and sweet potatoes. But when finally our own airfield was completed and the Japanese airplanes appeared on the scene, we shook each others hands with joy.

Otaka: Whenever I see enemy war prisoners, and I have seen thousands of them, I am impressed by the kindly treatment they receive at the hands of the Imperial Forces, the good food, and the efficient medical treatment they are given. Then I cannot but think of how our people are treated by the enemy and the brutality of the American soldiery stands out in my mind in hideous contrast with the nobility of the Japanese warrior.

MACASSAR WILL HOLD NIPPON EXHIBITION

August 15 Is Annual Indonesian Festival; 14-Day Fair to Show Japan's Might

Domei

MACASSAR, July 2.—On the occasion of the annual Indonesian festival "pasar malam" (night fair), Macassar city authorities will hold an exhibition at the city plaza for two weeks from August 15 to show the local inhabitants how wartime Nippon is active in political, industrial and cultural fields.

In the center of the plaza, a Nippon hall will be built in which will be exhibited photographs, pictures, industrial products, dolls and other items which the Macassar offices of Mainichi Shimbun, Asahi Shimbun, Yomiuri Shimbun and Domei News Agency ordered from Nippon for the purpose to show local inhabitants the actual life in Nippon.

In addition to the Nippon Hall, industrial, educational and other halls will be erected. In the Industrial Hall, modern industrial products of Nippon showing her advance will be exhibited.

The exhibition also will show the developments that have taken place in Celebes under the guidance of Nippon.

German Girls to Fight Fires

BERLIN.—The employment of German girls and women between the ages of 17 and 40 as auxiliary forces by fire brigades, in places of less than 1,000 inhabitants, is provided for in a decree issued by Chief of the German Police, Heinrich Himmler.

To Train Glider Fliers

The Imperial Aviation Association, which has been trying to popularize glider flying, has decided to enroll 60 men in the ninth ordinary glider course at the Central Glider Training Station at Ishioka, Ibaraki Prefecture.

SAN FRANCISCO SEES BRISK ARMS EXPORT

Munitions Sent Overseas—Each Yankee Soldier Needs 10 Tons of Equipment

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 1.—The U.S. Army's transportation system for sending munitions across the Pacific was described in the May 16 edition of the San Francisco Chronicle recently received here.

The article in the paper was in substance as follows:

1—Enormous amounts of munitions are being sent out from San Francisco at present. The number of persons connected with the work amounts to 16,000 ordinary citizens, 14,000 army men, and several thousand connected with the navy and the lend-lease board.

2—50,000 persons can work at the same time in the port facilities in San Francisco at present, and work is going on to expand the facilities so that 100,000 can work at the same time. While waiting for a convoy to make port these persons receive various kinds of training; there are times when they have to wait 40 days for the arrival of the next convoy. Warehouse space totals several hundred acres. There are also open air storing stations one of which holds 10,000,000 boxes of dried eggs and powdered milk equivalent to 1,000,000 gallons of ordinary milk.

3.—The loading is done in two systems. The army gathers the ships and loads them and organizes a convoy, following which the replenishment department takes charge of replenishments and weapons for the fighting units at the front. Before being loaded all mechanized equipment is oiled; tanks must be covered with water-proof canvas. Most of this type of work is taken care of by women. If the ship sinks en route the transportation commander immediately makes another similar load and gives it transportation priority.

4.—The question of labor power in loading is extremely important. The army trained troops to handle loading but this at first brought opposition from the longshoremen's union. But the army's training is mostly in preparation for the time when these troops are sent overseas. By a recent investigation it has been found that the west coast longshoremen are inferior in efficiency to those of the east coast.

5.—One division of mechanized-armored forces uses about 600 tons of ammunition in one day's fighting and a mechanized division uses about 18,000 gallons of gasoline in an hour. The amount of supplies required by one soldier at the front is about one ton. When one soldier leaves port for the front, six to ten tons of equipment must accompany him.

U.S. EXPENDITURES UP; INFLATION IS CERTAIN

Government Revenues Far Below Expenses for New Fiscal Year

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 1.—The 1943-44 American fiscal year started today. The expenditures of the United States Government for the new fiscal year are much in excess of $109,000,000,000 which is the total of the requests made by President Roosevelt in the budget message sent to the Congress at the beginning of this year.

The appropriations of the Navy Department amount to $71,500,000,000 and those of the War Department $30,000,000,000.

The combined expenditures of all departments are expected to run into more than $110,000,000,000. This is a total which is three times the amount spent by America during the last World War.

The Government revenue for the new fiscal year is estimated at $36,000,000,000.

It is freely predicted by observers here that vicious inflation will follow as the budget in which the revenue falls far short of the expenditures is executed.

PUBLISHERS REALIZE WISH

The ardent desire to serve the nation through publications bore fruit in the inauguration of the Japanese Publishers National Service Corps on Friday at 1 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The inaugural ceremony was observed in grand style, attended by some 3,000 publishers, reports Domei.

The attendants were first addressed by Kiyoo Tomeoka, Permanent Trustee of the Nippon Publishing Association. Then Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information and Goto Fumio, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association delivered congratulatory addresses stating that much is expected of the Corps' future activities. With the recommendation of Tatsuo Hisatomi as head of the Corps, the ceremony closed at 3 p.m.

FIGHTING IN SOUTH IS MORE INTENSE

(Continued from Page 1)

six against the enemy's 25; and in the second raid, five against the enemy's 33. This proved beyond a doubt our overwhelming victory in fighter-plane fighting.

The term "air battle" was used for the first time in the Air Battle off Lunga and battle results gained by air units alone hereafter will be called air battles. For this new term to have been born at this time in the war when the activity of the air units has a decisive importance shows clearly the truth of the fighting now going on and at the same time lauds the exploits of the air units. In that the new term is very significant.

Crushing Blow

In this air battle 200 Japanese and enemy planes churned the air in intermingled fighting. Taking the initiative our side risking intense fire from the ground and the sea dealt a crushing blow on the enemy fighting power about to replenish and reinforce the enemy advance base from the American mainland.

The air annihilation battle in the South Pacific is being fought with fighting going on day and night, as is revealed in the almost daily communiques issued by the enemy headquarters. Our steel-bound position of absolute victory is a continuous threat and pressure on the enemy.

America and Britain are now desperate. Immediately after the fifth Washington conference, secret conferences were held by their military leaders at the various battlefields in the world. Already Britain, with the completion of Linlithgow's term as viceroy of India as the chance, has placed the commander-in-chief of the British Indian Forces General Wavell in that post, and to take over Wavell's post has appointed General Claude Auchinleck former commander-in-chief of the British forces in West Asia. It is reported that he took over his post on June 20. In addition to this change in personnel, the British government on June 18 announced, "With the special objective of carrying out operations against the Japanese Forces, it has been decided to establish an East Asia headquarters, independent of the Expeditionary Forces to India." General Auchinleck, the new commander-in-chief of the British Expeditionary Forces in India, has no direct power of control over the new unit and it is rumored that Chiang Kai-shek will be made commander-in-chief of the new unit.

U.S. Boosting Air Power

On the other hand, America, with the aim of destroying its main enemy Japan, is pushing forward the strengthening of its air power, shouting that it will produce 9,600 planes and six aircraft carriers monthly by the end of this year. The American president's private secretary Stephen Early has been pounding his chest declaring, "American aircraft production in 1944 will surpass that of the rest of the world combined."

And for the training of pilots, Chief of the Lend-Lease Board Hopkins has called on the students saying, "In wartime, bullets are more important than diplomas." Recent reports reveal that America is trying to make air officers out of 80 per cent of the 250,000 graduates of colleges and universities, with the other 20 per cent not included because they are technicians necessary for national defense or because they have some other important reason. Of these flyers, 45,000 are for the navy and 150,000 for the army. America is also planning the using of planes using dirigibles as bases and the organization of army and navy units able to fight on land and sea.

The total number of enemy planes raiding our side in the south Pacific during the first ten days in June was 750, the highest since the coming of this year. It surpasses the 724 immediately after the movement from Guadalcanal, and the 732 of the last ten days in April. The daily average was 75 or 76 planes with P-38's overwhelmingly making up the greatest number. P-39's, and Grumanns followed, with P-40's, B-17's, B-24's, SBD's, and TBF's also taking part. In the second ten days the rate of enemy planes coming over dropped, coming down to 478. But how intense is the enemy's counter-operations can be seen from the fact that there have never been less than 400 enemy planes coming over since February. In the second ten days in June too the P-38's came over in the greatest number, and were followed by P-40's, B-17's, B-24's, B-25's, and SBD's.

Counter-Offensive Seen

Even if there are changes in the total number of planes coming over and in the types of planes the enemy's will to carry out a counter-offensive can be seen. In the June 12 assault on Russell island about 70 enemy planes were in fighting position in the air awaiting our arrival. That was something different from what the enemy used to do before; the enemy planes used to take off in a hurry after our planes were over the base.

The Anglo-American strength in Tunisia immediately after the end of the Tunisian war, according to recent foreign reports, totaled over 40 divisions, and 4,000 planes. This number has probably been increased by reinforcements in view of the later transportation conditions in the rear. No matter what this has to do with Britain's new East Asia headquarters, and no matter if the enemy's main objective lies in nerve warfare or in diplomatic and political strategy, there is absolutely no room for doubt that the war in the Pacific daily increases its form of being a decisive battlefield.

At such a time, thinking of the fighting spirit and steel might of our Combined Fleet having Commander-in-Chief Koga at its head, the one hundred million people must hold solid anew their belief in the eternal power of Japan and in absolute victory and understand deeply their responsibilities in building the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere shown in the "Greater East Asia Declaration" made in the 82nd Diet, thus to answer the hardships undergone by the officers and men at the front.

AXIS WAR RESULTS DURING JUNE GIVEN

Big Gains Made in Mediterranean Area

Domei

ROME, July 1.—The Axis forces downed 386 anti-Axis planes and destroyed or crippled 82 enemy vessels in the Mediterranean area alone during last month, it was announced by Italian military quarters today.

The details of the enemy casualties follow:

Airplanes downed	386
Ships sunk	
Cruiser	1
Submarine	1
Merchantmen	19
(165,000 tons)	
Ships damaged	
Cruisers	3
Destroyer	1
Torpedo boat	1
Other war vessels	16
(unidentified types)	
Merchantmen	40
(238,000 tons)	

Gibraltar Is Busy

Domei

LISBON, July 1.—Gibraltar is daily bustling with activities, the British battleship Nelson leaving the port today for the Mediterranean with four destroyers, while an anti-Axis convoy with 18 merchantmen left for the Atlantic, according to a report from La Linea. At present, it is reported that there are 36 anti-Axis merchantmen, two British destroyers and one American destroyer in the harbor.

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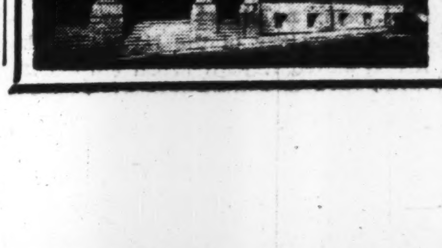

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14 FOE WARSHIPS BLASTED IN SOUTH

(Continued From Page 1)

Planes	—	—	50*
Total	6	4	50*
July 1			
B-Class Cruisers	1	1	—
Large-Size Destroyers	2	—	—
Destroyer	—	—	—
Transports	—	—	—
Planes	—	—	27*
Total	3	1	27*
Total			
B-Class Cruisers	1	1	—
Large-Size Destroyers	4	—	—
Destroyers	1	1	—
Transports	3	3	—
Planes	—	—	77*
Total	9	5	77*

*More than.

Note: The Imperial Headquarters announcement of July 1 was confirmed by the composite results of July 2 and the correction is made as in the above table.

The United States had been threatening to launch a counter-offensive in the Pacific ever since the Washington conference in May and at last a trace of it appeared off Rendova Island in the Solomons. The enemy obviously are aiming at an island-to-island advance in the South Pacific in order to retake the Japanese-occupied areas. Consequently if the enemy are to pursue that line of policy in real earnest, it is clear that they will effect landings on the various islands that are scattered like star dust over the vast area in an endeavor to establish bases there.

The area, however, lies within the maneuvering radius of the Japanese Air Forces that are strongly based on the various southern islands, so that the enemy cannot hope to land without being discovered and fall prey to the deadly accuracy of our bombers and fighters. The strength of fighting units largely depend on supply lines. The United States must land under the close observation of our Air Forces and see to their supplies. In this lies their greatest weakness.

U.S. CLAIMS 'CHUTE RECORD

Lieutenant-Colonel Lovelace Drops From 40,200 Feet

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 1.—A new and incredible parachuting record is claimed to have been made by United States Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel William Lovelace who successfully descended from the stratospheric altitude of 40,200 feet, it is reported from Washington.

During his descent from the stratosphere where the temperature was registered at 50 degrees Fahrenheit below zero the parachutist suffered a slight frost-bite on his left arm. It is rumored that new parachute units, completely equipped with the material utilized in the experiment, will be formed in the United States air corps.

Abe's Ashes at Fukuoka

The ashes of the late Lieutenant-General Heisuke Abe, who died in line of duty on June 11 while serving as Corps Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Southern Regions, reached Fukuoka from Taihoku at 2 p.m. Friday, reports Domei.

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ANTI-AXIS LANDING IS SEEN DIFFICULT

Berlin Declares Counter-Measures Prepared Against Attempts From All Sides

Domei

BERLIN, July 1.—While wishful observations have become prevalent in America and Britain concerning the early launching of landing operations on the European Continent since Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared on Wednesday in his address at the Guildhall that large-scale operations will be started in the Mediterranean and other areas before the autumn leaves fall, German political circles are of the opinion that landing operations cannot be launched so easily.

In this connection, Berlin quarters well informed of military affairs cite several points which preclude successful anti-Axis landing operations on Europe.

May Attack Norway

In the first place, these quarters assert, the anti-Axis forces may possibly attack the Norwegian coasts. It must be recalled, however, that the landing operations on the Norwegian mainland in April, 1940, carried out by the allied British and French forces proved an utter failure in spite of the fact that the Norwegian forces cooperated with the invading Franco-British forces and moreover, the strength of the German troops stationed there was not very great. At present, the German position in Norway is much stronger than at the time of the last invasion.

Secondly, the triangle connecting Skager-Rak, Heligoland and the East Frisian islands form an area specially disadvantageous for anti-Axis landing operations. The landing forces will immediately be squeezed and driven to a tight corner.

Another possibility is the landing on the Continent over the Dover Strait. In this area, however, the Germans have completed a water-tight defense. The Reich forces equipped with ultra-modern defensive arms are entrenched in a solid fortified line with exceedingly efficient communications in the rear. The entire coastline of the Atlantic is likewise solidly fortified.

Puppets Plan Landing

The puppet French regime in Algiers may be dreaming of landing operations on the French mainland with the support of Anglo-American forces. However, the Axis troops will maintain strategical superiority along the well-defended southern French coast also.

Again, the enemy has apparently mustered powerful, land, naval and air forces with the aim of landing on several points along the central part of the Mediterranean and then to form a second front. However, the Axis forces have completed all necessary preparations. The situation, therefore, is different from the case of the Tunisian Front.

Prime Minister Churchill may again be contemplating landing at Gallipoli despite the fact that he had suffered a grievous failure in an abortive landing on the same point in the first World War. It must be remembered, however, that as early as May, 1941, only several divisions of Axis forces smashed the Jugoslavian and Greek troops in an extremely short period and, moreover, drove away the British expeditionary forces from the European Continent and Crete Island.

Preparations Complete

The move of the Red Army is naturally given much importance in connection with these schemes of enemy landing operations. The anti-Axis forces are expecting that Soviet forces will turn to the offensive on the Eastern Front in concert with the anti-Axis landing operations. As has been frequently declared by German military authorities, however, preparations against the Red Army are complete.

As for counter-measures of the Reich forces, meanwhile, the following points are stressed:

The total strength of not only Germany but of the whole of Europe is concentrated on war efforts.

In accordance with certain considerations, crack German forces and especially the Luftwaffe are held in reserve.

There are new and crack Reich U-boat squadrons.

The German forces have the advantage of what is called inner-line operations.

In the meantime, Prime Minister Churchill and United States Navy Secretary Colonel Frank Knox have been exultant over the marked decrease of anti-Axis shipping losses in May and June. In this connection, the Dienst Aus Deutschland states as follows:

"That the war results of shipping destruction warfare in June are remarkably small is undeniable. It is also true that new defensive measures taken by anti-Axis forces have proved successful to some extent. The true cause for this, however, is that the Reich U-boat squadrons have been assigned to new roles against new enemy operations."

It must be taken into consideration that German submarines have been withdrawn to their bases to be newly equipped. Moreover, it is probable that after a long period of operations, many U-boats are being repaired. It is a military secret when and where German submarine squadrons will again start their world-astounding activities. Anyhow, the recent appearance of Reich undersea craft in the Black Sea suggests a new move of submarine warfare.

Encouraged by War Vice-Minister

The party of 53 students from Burma, Java, Malai and Sumatra on Friday visited the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry and the War Ministry. At the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry they were greeted by Minister Kazuo Aoki. At the War Ministry the party was welcomed by Lieutenant-General Kyoji Tominaga, War Vice-Minister and were immediately ushered into the First Conference Room where the portraits of successive War Ministers are displayed. Lieutenant-General Tominaga exhorted them to fight for the welfare of the peoples of Greater East Asia. Photo shows the group listening to the War Vice-Minister.

Ex-Home Vice-Minister Glad Of Creation of New Tokyo

Hazama, Who Fought for Establishing Metropolitan System, Describes Vicissitudes of Plan Before Ratification

Now that Tokyo has emerged as the world's greatest Metropolis amid the universal acclaim of the people of Japan and particularly of the residents of the capital itself, one of those most delighted with the formal adoption of the new administrative system in Tokyo is Shigeru Hazama, former Home Vice-Minister.

When Mr. Hazama was in the Government service as secretary to the Home Minister some 20 years ago, he took an active part in drafting plans for the metropolitan system of Government in Tokyo and has been a most enthusiastic supporter of the scheme ever since. He gives an interesting insight into the genesis of the idea, the vicissitudes the plan suffered before its emergence in its final form, and the reasons why its ultimate adoption was inevitable.

"All the distinctive features which characterize a great Metropolis are united in Tokyo," said Mr. Hazama. "Its population reaches the enormous total of 8,000,000. Its annual budget exceeds ¥600,000,000. It is the political center of the country. It is also the heart of Japan's economic and cultural life. It is altogether too vast an entity to be administered in the same way as the other prefectures and I am indeed happy to know that the metropolitan administration has at last come into being in Tokyo.

Adopting System Fails

"About the time of the great earthquake in Tokyo, I was entrusted with the task of conducting investigations into the establishment of a metropolitan system of administration in the capital. Each year, I was met with a request to prepare plans for such a reformed system, but each time a concrete plan to transform Tokyo into a Metropolis came up for consideration, divergent opinions as to whether the Governor should be appointed by the Government or elected by the public prevented final adoption of the system.

"I was fully aware that it was a great mistake to follow the same administrative system in the capital of the Japanese Empire as that adopted in other, minor prefectures, and if sincere consideration had been given to the distinctive nature of Tokyo as the capital, to its enormous population and incomparably larger budget than that of any other prefecture, some creative plan for a metropolitan system of local Government solving many complicated problems in the administration would undoubtedly have been accepted. The obstinate prejudice in favor of continuing the traditional form of prefectural Government was, however, so strong, that it seemed as though nothing could break it down.

"From as long ago as 1887 controversies as to the plan for metropolitan administrative system for Tokyo have existed. Whenever a bill for such a system was submitted to the Diet, it was sure to be rejected by the Diet if appointment of the Governor by the Government was proposed. If however the bill proposed election of the Governor, its rejection in the House of Peers under governmental pressure was inevitable. In 1911, however, large-scale reforms in the municipal system of administration were effected and from then till 1916 or 1917, interest in making Tokyo a metropolis somehow died down.

"With the revival of enthusiasm for a metropolitan administrative system, each political Party in 1923 submitted a draft measure for a special administrative system for large prefectures including Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto. The Government, therefore, decided to launch a thorough study concerning a metropolitan administrative system and other administrative organs for large prefectures, by the establishment of the Extraordinary Municipal Administration System Investigation Committee.

The first meeting of this Committee was held just after the earthquake at the Home Ministers official residence. The Cabinet has just been newly formed with Admiral Count Gonnohyohe Yamamoto as Prime Minister and Count Shimpei Goto as Home Minister.

Minister Given Draft

"Prior to the opening of the meeting, I presented the Home Minister with a draft plan for a metropolitan administrative system for Tokyo, written in the form of questions and answers, thinking, that Count Goto might find some useful suggestion in it in delivering his opening address. Supplementing a very short opening address, Home Minister Goto read out this plan just as I had given it to him.

"I was greatly surprised to hear both questions and answers read aloud before the Committee. On the other hand I was very happy to have my plan presented in such an impressive manner to the members of the Committee as though it had been the Minister's original idea.

"At the meeting, the general policy for metropolitan administration was formally decided on and submitted to the Government. The plan suffered many vicissitudes since then, but it formed the framework of the finally completed metropolitan administrative system now formally installed for Tokyo.

"During the course of the investigation conducted by the Committee, three issues in particular caused heated discussions among the members. First, the boundary of Tokyo in case it be transformed into a Metropolis was fully discussed and the decision that a new Metropolis should include the area then compounded within Tokyo Prefecture, was finally reached.

"Secondly, the question concerning the Governor of the proposed new Metropolis was taken up but no agreement could be reached between those favoring a Governor appointed by the Government and those in favor of one elected by the public. The Chairman of the Committee thereupon exercised his prerogative and decided in favor of a Governor appointed by the Government.

"Thirdly, the form of administration for the new Metropolis was fully discussed. Some favored a system of self-government. Others wished to make Tokyo an administrative district. Finally, self-government for Tokyo Metropolis was agreed upon. Every year, a bill for making Tokyo a Metropolis was drafted, but due to the controversy between the Government and the House of Representatives as to the Governor's status, the bill was not presented to the Diet as a Government bill. Whenever interpellations were made regarding a metropolitan administrative system, the Government evaded the issue by saying that it was not yet ready to present a bill which would satisfy everyone.

"In 1933, a bill for a metropolitan administration was submitted to the Diet session by Home Minister Tatsuo Yamamoto as a Government measure. However, the session came to a close without putting the measure through. The plan then submitted did not differ greatly from the one now actually put into practice.

"With the outbreak of the China Affair, the revision of local administration became urgent and investigation into the long pending issue of a metropolitan administration was again taken up. The commencement of the War of Greater East Asia further necessitated the establishment of a firm wartime structure enabling Japan to fight through the global war to final victory.

Hub of Asia

"Now Tokyo is not merely a large municipality, and the capital of the Empire, but the heart of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as well. It is not only the center of political life, but the propelling power in the economic and in the cultural fields as well. In order to make a clean sweep of complicated administrative organs and numerous obstacles in the way of smooth conduct of the administration, as well as to establish a firm foundation for this vast city, hub of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, nothing than the installation of a metropolitan administrative system for Tokyo could suffice.

"When I think back to our earlier efforts to draw up plans for a metropolitan administration, I cannot but say aloud 'We have done it.' I exerted the efforts in collecting references concerning the metropolitan system. At one time, I borrowed from Zenjiro Horikiri, then secretary to the Home Ministry, some 60 or 70 books concerning the different metropolitan system, then adopted in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London, Washington and New York.

"After having read all those reference books, I finally completed a draft plan. But no sooner was it completed than the fire which followed the great earthquake devoured the building of the Home Ministry. I was bitterly disappointed and sad, because every page of the manuscript on a metropolitan administration system was reduced to ashes, and what made my distress the more acute was the loss of all those valuable books which I had borrowed.

"When the new administrative organs get into good working order, many obstacles to efficient administration will be removed and Tokyo in its new form of a Metropolis will be able to exert the maximum efforts in carrying out defensive measures and in rationalizing the mode of living of the Tokyo residents in accordance with the wartime structure."

MORO TRIBE BACKING P.I. ADMINISTRATION

Consultative Organ Meeting Once a Month; Headed by Sultan Sa Ramain

Domei

DAVAO, June 30.—The success of the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines today can be seen in the region around Lake Lanao, on Mindanao Island, where the Moro tribe is now actively cooperating in the reconstruction of the islands by independently maintaining peace and order.

Although the Moro tribesmen once obstinately resisted the Japanese Forces, they now have come to realize Japan's fair attitude toward the Philippines and have been declaring their allegiance to the Philippine Executive Commission as well as Japan in increasing numbers.

With a view to attaining unity and natural understanding between the leaders and the people of the tribe a consultative council recently was organized to be convened once a month. The council is headed by Sultan Sa Ramain, who recently was appointed a member of the Philippines Independence Preparatory Committee.

At Dansalam, in Mindanao Island, two elementary schools have been opened with Japanese teachers teaching Japanese to Moro children.

Moro people in other provinces, including Cotabato and Sulu, are earnestly collaborating in reconstruction of the Philippine agriculture, fishing, salt and other industries.

Among the Filipino youths who were recently selected for study in Japan are two Moro young men representing Cotabato and Sulu States. To meet the popular demand for more facilities to teach the Japanese language to the Moro people, a number of Japanese language schools are being established in Zamboanga, Cotabato and Sulu States.

BURMA SOCIETY CREATED

Mizuno Attends Ceremony Held at Dai-Toa Kaikan

The Burma Society was established on Friday afternoon with a ceremony held at the Dai-Toa Kaikan attended by Itaro Mizuno, Director of the Southern Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Takezo Higashimitsu, Chief of the Cultural Section of the same Ministry, and other officials.

Two similar organizations, the Nippon Burma Kyokai and Nichimen Kyokai which aided in bringing about closer ties between Japan and Burma through culture will merge into the Burma Society and carry on in their respective fields.

British Women Unhealthy

STOCKHOLM—The working power of British women in the armament industry has been exploited to such an extent that the health of millions of women in Britain is in grave danger, declared Dr. Verson in a report to the British union of work legislation.

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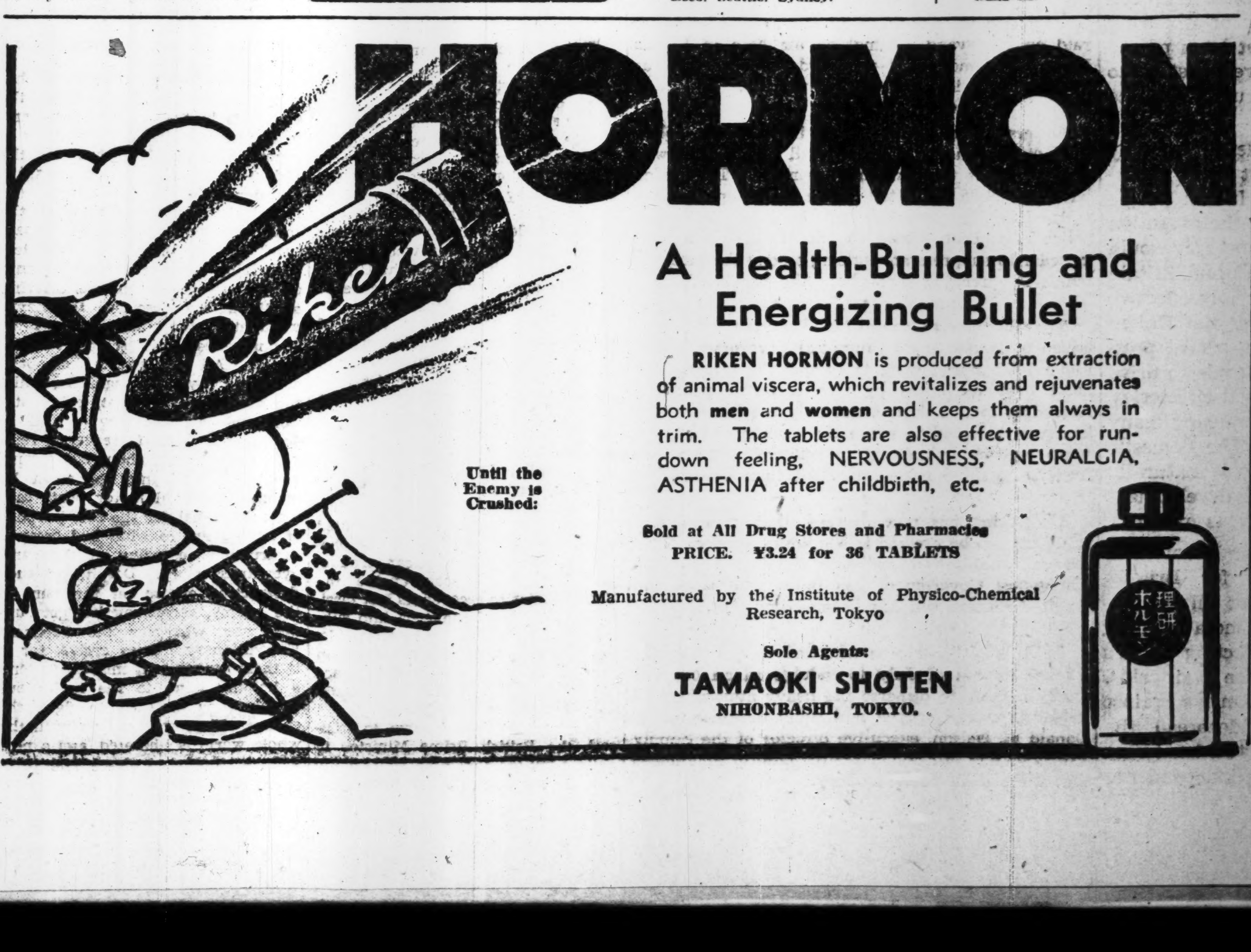
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TOKYO, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1943

Can India Become an Anti-Axis Arsenal?

In 1942 the United States sent to India an Economic Commission under the leadership of Henry Grady with the dual object of investigating the state of industrial development in India and of studying ways and means of increasing India's wartime production. The members of this Commission met in conference with Indian industrial leaders in Bombay and Calcutta. The conclusion they reached as the result of their investigations on the spot was that Indian industry must be reorganized thoroughly if its production was to be increased sufficiently. Accordingly, the Commission submitted to the American Government the recommendation that American experts should be dispatched to India to effect the necessary reorganization of Indian industry on the American plan.

It was the rich resources lying undeveloped in India and that country's advantageous geographical position which suggested to the United States and Britain the advisability of converting India into a munitions producing center. The advantages accruing to the anti-Axis Powers from the increase of India's wartime production are twofold. It will relieve them of their own burdens to that extent on the one hand, and will, on the other, ensure the supply of materials to the Soviet Union Central Asia, and Africa. With their lines of sea communication seriously menaced by the Axis Powers, the United States and Britain find it difficult to send materials to India for purposes of defense. Nor is it easy for them to supply war materials to the Soviet Union and other anti-Axis countries. If, therefore, they could put India in a position to manufacture the war materials necessary for her own defense, and further to forward materials of her own production overland to the Soviet Union and other countries, that would be like killing two birds with one stone. It would also do much to strengthen the Anglo-American position in India. The existence in India of rich resources awaiting exploitation and a plentiful supply of cheap labor, needless to say, invests their plan with great plausibility.

Be that as it may, however, it will surely prove no easy task to bring the Indian industrial organization, which lags so far behind the times, up to date by reorganizing it on modern lines. The task must necessarily be both slow and arduous, so much so, indeed, that it cannot possibly be accomplished in time to meet the requirements of the present war. Moreover, domestic conditions in India are hardly propitious for the smooth execution of such a plan. The Anglo-Indian political controversy, which is the cause of India's domestic unrest, is of long standing. Britain entered the war with this dispute with India unsettled, and has done nothing toward disposing of it during the three and a half years that have passed since then. Herein lies the gravest obstacle to the Anglo-American scheme to turn India into an anti-Axis arsenal.

It is true that there is a plentiful supply of cheap labor in India, but it must be remembered that the aggrieved Indian people are in no mood to cooperate in the execution of this plan. In such circumstances, it would be difficult for the United States and Britain to mobilize Indian labor in a really effective manner. At the present time, the United States and Britain are bringing armed pressure to bear upon the Indian people to drive them either to the front or into the factories, and this high-handed policy is causing many Indians to revolt in protest. The domestic unrest which is daily growing is naturally interfering with the industrial development and efficiency of India to a serious extent.

On the other hand, the war situation is developing very unfavorably for Britain. Japan is in complete control of all the advanced posts for the defense of India in Malai and Burma, and is now subjecting India's key points of strategic importance to air raids. The more intensified Japan's offensive against India becomes, the more widespread the domestic unrest of India is destined to grow. It is observable that the Indian independence movement, stimulated to great fervor by Japan's offensive, is being pushed stubbornly and courageously despite the arrest of its leaders by the British authorities. In many places in the South under Japanese rule, anti-British movements have been organized by Indian patriots, culminating in the formation of the Indian Independence League. These Indian leaders of the independence movement are no longer content with Mahatma Gandhi's principle of non-violence. They are resolved to resort to armed force for the realization of their aspirations.

On the expiration of Lord Linlithgow's term of office, General Archibald Wavell has been appointed as the new Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The motive underlying the new appointment is quite obvious. It is to repress by armed force the unrest and commotion which have become widespread and intensified in India. In short, the trouble in India has now assumed such serious proportions that the British authorities find it imperative to have recourse to the services of a professional military man as the supreme ruler of the country. The present India policy of the British Government is therefore to suppress the revolts by armed force and to bring armed pressure to bear upon the unwilling Indians to drive them into the munitions industry. It may be assumed that even the Anglo-American leaders are not so sanguine as to believe that their plan to convert India into an arsenal can be carried out satisfactorily by such a policy. In fact, it is not the problem of reorganizing Indian industry, but the question of how to cope successfully with the Japanese offensive against India, that ought to be claiming the serious attention of the Anglo-American authorities. If they were fighting the European Axis Powers only, they might be able to turn India into an anti-Axis arsenal comparatively easily, but with the formidable Japanese forces arrayed against them in Greater East Asia, they cannot but give undivided attention to the question of the defense of India.

Altogether, British rule in India, extending over 200 years, now faces an unprecedented crisis, internal and external, and it is no exaggeration to say that it is on the eve of final collapse. The name of Archibald Wavell will most probably be remembered by posterity as the last Viceroy of India, whose function it was to attempt the final and unsuccessful execution of Britain's imperialistic policy of exploitation and repression.

Thus Tagore Has Spoken. . .

It is given to us to reveal our soul, that which is One in us, which is eternal. This can only be done by its passage through the fleeting Many; to assert the infinity of the spirit by continual sacrifice of forms. The self being the vessel that gathers and holds gives us the opportunity of giving up. If we believe only in self then we anxiously cling to our stores which causes us misery and failure. When we believe in soul the very inconstancy of life finds its eternal meaning and we feel that we can afford to lose.

• • •

For the current our spiritual life creeds and rituals are channels that may thwart or help according to their fixity and openness. When a symbol of spiritual idea becomes rigidly elaborate in its construction, it supplants the idea which it should support. In art and literature metaphors which are the symbol of our emotional preceptions excite our imagination but do not arrest it. For they never claim a monopoly of our attention; they leave open the way for the endless possibility of other metaphors. They lose their artistic value if they degenerate into fixed habits of expression.

A Year Ago Today

July 3, 1942

Japanese warplanes today launched a surprise raid on Hengyang, Chungking air base in Hunan Province, demolishing the airdrome as well as military establishments in the vicinity.

• • •

Orders are said to have been issued to the police in India instructing them to kill all Indians who dare to resist the British authorities. The police have also been permitted to use Indian spears such as used for big game hunting. In Biha the British police have been armed by the British authorities in order to suppress an uprising among the farmers, which is spreading throughout the province.

• • •

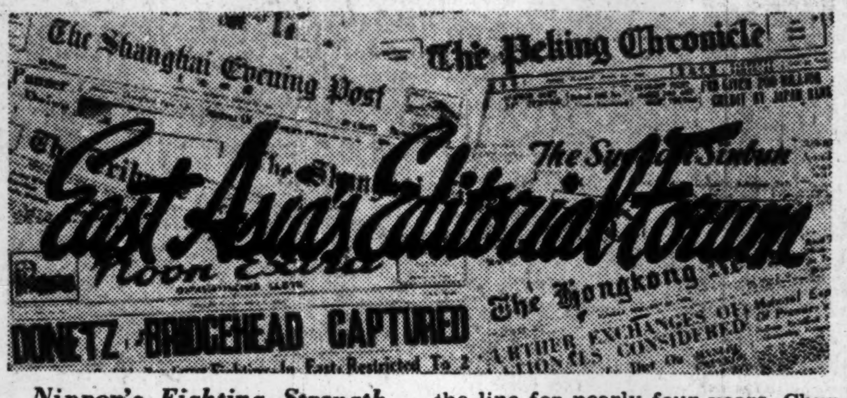
The Chungking General Mobilization Council has issued a decree to all provincial governments still under its battered wing to compel the farmers "to hand over all crops or face a death penalty." According to this decree, not only are farmers and landowners forced to serve the country by paying taxes and by submitting to military service, but food is regarded more important than bullets.

• • •

Chungking has now decreed that coolies and prisoners can be pressed into military service. This drastic mobilization indicates the dire abyss the Chungking Government has fallen into since the Anglo-American aid has become impotent.

• • •

Millions of Americans who had waited patiently for the Fourth of July to indulge in an orgy of merry-making to disperse the heavy atmosphere of defeatism were shocked and sadly disappointed as Donald M. Nelson, executive director of the Supply Priorities and Allocation Board, bluntly announced that there shall be no holiday.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The Shanghai Evening Post
The Peking Chronicle
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DONETZ BRIDGEHEAD CAPTURED
FURTHER EXCHANGES OF NATIONALS CONSIDERED

Nippon's Fighting Strength

(From The Peking Chronicle)

Throughout the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Japan is steadily consolidating its position and bolstering its fighting strength.

In the Philippines, Malai, Java and China, a mobilization of natural resources is being carried out under well-ordered arrangements and with the spontaneous cooperation of the local inhabitants for the satisfactory conduct of the war.

In the Philippines, which is now marching with full hope and confidence toward its independence, the enthusiasm for economic cooperation with Japan has been heightened remarkably since the visits of Prime Minister Tojo and other leaders of Japan to the islands.

One of the prime requisites for the independence of the Philippines is the attainment of economic self-sufficiency, which is now being pushed forward by the Executive Commission of the Philippines with the institution of a 5-year plan for increased production of foodstuffs, and with the establishment of light industries. Such light industries as the manufacture of matches, soap, soda and paper, as well as the spinning industries which include the manufacture of Manila hemp, cotton and other fibers, are now enjoying unprecedented prosperity. The development of natural resources is also being encouraged by the authorities.

In Malai, various plans for strengthening the economic power of the peninsula, as well as for promoting the welfare of the local inhabitants, are being carried out. Utmost stress is being laid upon the increased production of foodstuffs and the development of industry. The increase in manpower which has become available as the result of a readjustment of the rubber plantations is now being utilized for increasing food production and for developing industries.

The reconstruction of Java is being led by the rationalization of its agriculture, with the recent creation of a Cultivation Planning Section by the Farm Industry Supervision Corporation. The tea plantations have been turned into the production of quinine, acacia or reme, while the coffee plantations have begun the cultivation of coconut trees or pyrethrum and other plants usable for the manufacture of insecticides. Regarding quinine, the Japanese authorities are planning to increase still further its production, which already amounts to 98 per cent of the world's supply.

Since its return to Nanking three years ago, the National Government of China has spared no efforts to bring about prosperity and happiness for the farmers in the areas under its control and to stabilize their livelihood.

In Central China, a cotton committee which will be placed under the jurisdiction of the recently organized All-China Commerce Control Association, has been formed and is entrusted with the task of controlling the collection and distribution of cotton and cotton products.

Sheep raising and the increased production of wool are being encouraged in Shansi Province by the Taiyuan Sheep Raising Experiment Station which has already achieved a remarkable success in this field.

A War of Attrition?

(From the Noon Extra)

The exigencies of war do strange things to the grandiose schemes of ordinary mortals, and the misfortunes of the current global conflict have particularly affected the calculations of Winston Churchill and his allied strategists. We recall the confident assertions in London in 1939 that Germany could not hope to win a protracted war, that German economy would collapse within six months, that revolution would break out in the Reich, and that the British blockade alone was an assurance of victory for the anti-Axis.

Now after nearly four years of war there is not the slightest sign of economic collapse or internal strife in Germany, while the German counter-blockade of the British Isles is admitted in enemy circles to be the greatest menace to the British war effort.

Meanwhile, Japan's brilliant victories in East Asia following the destruction of the United States Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor were attributed to "unpreparedness," and emphasis was placed on American production that would soon enable the United States to recover its lost territories and pound the Axis into submission. Every Anglo-American defeat was countered with the assertion that the anti-Axis was trading space for time. But recently Winston Churchill changed the theme.

For reasons best known to himself, the British Prime Minister finally admitted that time was on the side of the Axis. After hewing to the line for nearly four years, Churchill completely reversed himself and warned against a war of attrition, which, he said, was full of dangers and complications for the so-called united nations.

We confess to being puzzled by Churchill's sudden admission of an obvious truth. With all of Europe harnessed to the German war machine, and with Japan the mistress of the fabulously wealthy regions of Malay and the East Indies, it is only natural that the Axis Powers should grow in strength with the passage of each year. But what caused Churchill to admit something he had been persistently denying?

It seems he was making an appeal for action. But to whom? An invasion of Europe appears to be the logical answer to the demand for action. But Europe could have been invaded in 1941, and wasn't. It could have been invaded in 1941, and wasn't. It could have been invaded in 1942, and wasn't. And yet, while Churchill appealed for action to avoid a war of attrition, he broadly hinted that there would be an invasion of Europe in 1943!

Since Churchill intimated that there will be no invasion of Europe this year, his warning against a war of attrition could only have been directed toward the Soviet Union. Another Russian offensive is what the Prime Minister was obliquely demanding.

Whether the Soviets will do as they have been told remains to be seen. We doubt it. Stalin's curt refusal to attend the Washington conference seems to indicate his wholehearted disapproval of Churchill's policy of fighting to the last Russian. Yet, if he doesn't order the attack, the Axis will win the war of attrition. No matter how one looks at it, the Axis cannot fail to win the war.

Construction vs. Destruction

(From The Shanghai Times)

That the war aims of Japan and other Axis Powers are more moral than materialistic is now a matter of common knowledge. All know that we are fighting for peace and justice, for a new order of the world, for the spiritual as well as political liberation of humanity from Anglo-American imperialism. At the same time much has been, and will continue to be, done for the material welfare of the nations liberated in the course of the present war. No wonder the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is now taking shape steadily in the wake of the hostilities to the great relief of the local inhabitants suffering from war ravages.

Thus all the Axis Powers, and Japan in particular, are always sincerely concerned with the protection of the lives and property of the indigenous population in the areas affected by the war. In fact, it is for no other purpose than to emancipate and cooperate with all the oppressed peoples in the interests of real human progress that we are waging a life-and-death struggle against Anglo-American aggression.

In other words, we are fighting for freedom, civilization, progress, while the enemy, is struggling to keep the whole world enslaved to his imperialism, morally backward despite the recent progress of science. Naturally, we are only too willing to do all that we can to reconstruct what the enemy has destroyed. Indeed, we are as eager to build as the enemy is to destroy. Thus the present war may be regarded as a global race between construction and destruction.

A most glaring instance of that wanton destruction which the enemy is in the habit of indulging in at every available opportunity is reported from Maungdaw on the Indian-Burma border, a position abandoned by the enemy during the recent British debacle after the much-vaunted attempt to "recapture" Burma. This press dispatch, containing an eye-witness account of two war correspondents arriving at Maungdaw describes the havoc wrought by the enemy in the town in pursuance of his "scorched earth" tactics All the streets had been destroyed beyond recognition, while the district government, police station and law court were still in flames, it is said. Moreover, a remnant enemy unit, about 200 strong, smuggled itself into the town by means of several motor boats sailing up a canal for the sole purpose of setting fire to what had escaped destruction according to the same eyewitness story. Despite all such destructive efforts on the part of the enemy, reconstruction gets under way wherever the Japanese Expeditionary Forces arrive, for it is their heaven-sent mission to lend a helping hand to the indigenous populace as well as to fight the enemy. Thus we fight on until the whole world is liberated, and a new order of universal peace and prosperity established.

IMPORTANCE OF BENGAL IN INDIAN LIFE TOLD

Province Famed as Center of Political Agitation

By HIDEAKI ASHIDA
(From the Koa)

Part II

Now for the manufacturing industry. Bengal is among the leading industrial centers. The jute industry is the most flourishing. It is concentrated in and around Calcutta. In 1938, there were 96 mills with an aggregate paid-up capital of 193,600,000 rupees (equivalent to £2,520,000 or U.S. $2,750,000) and equipped with over 1,278,000 spindles, 64,000 looms and employing 290,000 operatives. The total exports were 390,000,000 rupees.

In the iron industry, European-style melting-furnaces were first installed in Barakal. Bengal. For that reason, modern iron-works are concentrated in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Kirkee and Berhampor are the centers of the iron industry in Bengal.

Next in importance are the tea, sugar, paper, oil and leather industries. The oil industry is the largest in India, while the tea industry ranks second, the first position being taken by Assam.

Coal-Mining Industry

In the field of mining, coal-mining is the largest industry in Bengal, production in 1938 being 7,750,000 tons or 27 per cent of the total output in India and second only to Bihar which turned out 15,360,000 tons. Bengal coal comes from the Gondwana coal-field, whose center is Raniganj.

Bengal is noted also for its many large cities—all of strategic importance. There is Calcutta, the largest metropolis in India, with a population close to 2,000,000. Recently, the activities of our Wild Eagles and the lack of food are said to have reduced it by one-half. Since the removal of the central government to New Delhi in 1912, Calcutta has risen by its sheer commercial and industrial power to the foremost rank among all India cities.

Situated along the Hooghly river, a tributary of the Ganges, the city is 80 miles from the seacoast. The number of seacraft entering the port of Calcutta in 1939 was 2,192, aggregating 6,150,000 tons, according to the registry for that year. Its staple exports are jute and juteware, tea, leather, shellac, pig iron, oil seeds, rice, etc., and the principal imports are cotton yarn and piece-goods, machinery, metalware, chemicals, sundries, etc. Calcutta and Bombay are the two largest trade ports in India.

The three principal railways in Bengal all start from Calcutta. With river and canal transportation facilities at its command, Calcutta is the only communication center in eastern India. Its industries are jute and spinning. With arms factories and airfields in the suburbs, Calcutta has military importance, too.

Chittagong

Another major city, Chittagong, is almost within a stone's throw from Akyab which is now under Japanese occupation. The base of the enemy, it is apparently the channel through which supplies are sent to the enemy force on the Burma-India border. It lies 12 miles away from the mouth of the Karnapuri river. Its population is about 53,000. Chittagong's importance was recognized as early as the 16th century. The city owes its development to the opening of the Assam-Bengal railway. As a river port, in has pretty good harbor facilities and can accommodate ships having drafts up to 22 feet.

Dacca is the largest city in eastern Bengal, with a population of 140,000. The spinning industry flourishes here, producing muslin and cotton piece-goods.

Asansol lies 120 miles northwest of Calcutta, with a population of 22,000. It is the center of the Raniganj coal-field district and an important railway center. There are iron works there.

Darjeeling, standing 2,500 meters above the sea level, is the seat of the Bengal provincial government in summer time. The city can be reached via Shriguri by going north on the Eastern Bengal Railway. It is a center of communication with Nepal, Bhutan and Tibet. Recently, there has been the talk of utilizing this city as a Chungking-India route. Darjelling commands a superb view of the Himalayas and is overlooked by the lofty peak of Kanchanganga.

Scene of Political Activity

Since August last year, the province of Bengal has been seething with venom and hatred for the British. On August 9 Mahatma Gandhi was imprisoned in the Aga Khan Palace. At once an all-India anti-British agitation ensured. A violent uprising arose in and around Calcutta, where, on August 16, there were clashes by the people with the police at seven places and the police fired 25 times, bringing on a heavy toll of casualties.

On August 19 telephone and telegraph communications were cut off, while street-cars were set on fire. Throughout Bengal fierce demonstrations were staged; students and citizens were arrested in large numbers. By August 21, 13 newspapers had been suspended from publication. Ten days later, the University of Calcutta was closed by the British.

Early in September workmen in the jute and heavy industries went on strike. On September 24 there was an uprising of 1,000 armed with spears and bombs in Dacca. On October 1 there was a case of jail-breaking in the same city, causing a toll of 300 casualties. At Dinajpur a large crowd of people clashed with the police in an attempt to rescue the imprisond leaders of the Indian National Congress. Heavy casualties ensued.

The disturbance was kept up and reached a fever pitch on October 4 or 5. At ten points in northern Bengal trains loaded with war supplies were overturned, while railways in Bengal and along the India-Burma border were tied up. The British, to avoid further accidents of this nature, resorted to aircraft to protect railways. Fired on in a suburb of Calcutta, some of the railway-guarding planes were forced to make an emergency landing. On October 7 all shopkeepers closed their premises, while a sabotage broke out in powder plants. By late October one-fifth of the Indian government officials in Bengal was arrested on charges of plotting a revolution.

Strikes Increase

When the Japanese forces bombed Chittagong, Tinsukia, Assam and vicinity late in October, the strikes in the arms and railway factories in Calcutta became intensified, and most of the British had to leave the city. At Chittagong fierce "Get out, British forces" demonstrations were staged and many deaths occurred in clashes with the police.

The insurrection continued, although there were ebbs and flows, and on December 20, Calcutta citizens raided the residence of the governor of Bengal. On January 7 this year a train was stormed near Calcutta and 169 Americans and Britons were wounded.

There are numerous other incidents. The latest news has it that, late in March, Fazlul Huq, the Premier of Bengal, resigned in protest to the attitude of the British governor. From the point of the constitution, this means the end of Indian cooperation with Britain. Hereafter Britain will have to carry on provincial administration entirely on her own responsibility. The effect of this is not to be made light of.

Exposed to hostile forces both from within and without, Bengal, the first and foremost rampart of British aggression against India, will in all probability be the first block to be broken off the British edifice in India.

(End)

News Behind the News

By Masao Dodo

Wallace Overturns the Apple-Cart

One day, some years ago, when Henry Agard Wallace was still the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, he astonished the corps of news photographers at the entrance to his Department office by padding up in his bare feet. He had been playing tennis that afternoon. When his shoes began to hurt his feet, he just took them off and kept on playing. And in his hurry to take a shower, he did not take the trouble of putting them on.

He walks the four and a half miles between his home and the Capitol every working day—so the story is told—and he thinks nothing of trudging to the railroad station with a couple of heavy suitcases. His appearance is extremely boyish despite a few streaks of gray in his hair and despite his 54 years in age. In demeanor, he is diffident, modest, and shows embarrassment with a little nervous laugh. (He may sprawl deep in his chair, or stare at the floor like a farmer scuffing the soil with his foot.

And so, it was just like him that, one day recently, he stood in his usual diffident way in the Senate Appropriation Committee Room and told the Senators there what he thought of Franklin D. Roosevelt's financial steward, Jesse Jones. His words were just as blunt and simple as his manner was modest when he declared that Jesse Jones harassed the Board of Economic Warfare—of which Wallace happens to be the Chirman—by holding up the money for the purchase of strategic materials. There were no two ways about it when Wallace accused; "Jones and his personnel have thrown great many obstacles in the way of the exercise of my war powers. Some of these have been minor but others have been of major consequences in this total war."

Included in his accusations was such an item as this: A telegram from General MacArthur called for an immediate appropriation of fund for planting the 2,000,000 high-grade Cinchona seeds which, Wallace charged, "Jesse Jones stalled for months." Pointedly he added that he saw no reason why Jones should "hold up the project right on through battle—with malaria and with the Japanese—at Guadalcanal."

A Bombshell Disclosure

The repercussion of the sudden airing of Wallace's complaints was both electric and explosive. It fired the imagination of all newshawks in the Senate press room. Washington was agog when the news was flashed. Everybody talked about it with everybody else. Franklin D. Roosevelt could not possibly ignore it. Said he to the newspapermen who flocked around him, pressing for his reaction, "I am quite surprised by the whole thing. I wish such things would be brought to me instead of being aired in public."

One is tempted, however, to surmise that Roosevelt's surprise was not so much at the suddenness of the disclosure—he must have had a hunch about the complaints for some time—as at the sudden glare of political limelight that was turned on with Wallace being the star performer in the center of the stage. Roosevelt had always known Wallace as a man of many harmless quirks. Roosevelt had known him as a farmer, editor, author mathematician, economist, astrologist, and a soybean-eating vegetarian, but not as a man who might possibly play a decisive role in the national arena of politics. A Vice-President of the United States, in the appraisal by many sagacious minds including Roosevelt's, is but a spare tyre on an automobile, as it were,—useful only when the President dies. His chief function was supposed to be to keep out of the way of everybody else in the nation's politics. And so, when Roosevelt issued his directive on April 13,1942, transferring "the full control of imported strategic materials program from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation" to the Board of Economic Warfare, of which Wallace then became Chairman, Roosevelt had the sly satisfaction of conferring on Wallace the honor of a high-sounding post but not the actual power to do much. In this scheme, Roosevelt had full confidence in the "tough" business sense of Jesse Jones for restraining Wallace whenever the latter attempted to do too much. It was, to Roosevelt's mind, a star-gazer vs. a touch banker. Roosevelt had very little fear that the star-gear would ever embarrass him seriously. But the table was now neatly turned. Surprise is far too mild a term to describe Roosevelt's shock.

Roosevelt's Boomerang

"Though a rare bird in many ways, Henry Wallace is as American as Indian corn," writes Beverly Smith. "The Wallace family is as much a tradition in Iowa as are the Lees in Virginia or the Adamses in Massachusetts. His grandfather, Henry Wallace, was a farmer and Presbyterian minister who founded the weekly, Wallace's Farmer. His father, Henry Cantwell Wallace, taught at the Iowa State College of Agriculture, carried on the magazine and served as Secretary of Agriculture under President Harding."

With this family background, Henry Agard Wallace was an agricultural scientist in his own right when he was only eight years old, playing around the campus of the college where his father was a teacher. Before he was nine, Henry was cross-breeding flowers. In his middle teens, he began to experiment in corn-breeding which revolutionized corn growing in the United States. He was shy and studious, had no gift for mixing with people, and certainly did not seem cut out for politics. It was Franklin D. Roosevelt's cunning strategy that brought Wallace into the national limelight. To Roosevelt, who suffered under the impression of being a crafty politician born with a silver spoon in his mouth in a landlord's family in the East, Henry Wallace was a valuable political partner since the latter was known as a likable Middle Western farmer and as a man who would not get in the way of Roosevelt's monopoly of political patronage. To get Wallace in the Vice-Presidency of the United States and thereby to keep the nationally popular Paul V. McNutt out of the way, Roosevelt did not hesitate, during the last days of the Democratic National Convention in Chicago of 1940, stoop to the most underhanded tactics rarely seen even in the annals of the notorious Convention strategy.

Now that the shy star-gazer has come into his own—like the other shy Middle Westerner Charles A. Lindbergh of the early 1920's—Franklin D. Roosevelt and his calculating political advisers have a grave problem on their hands. Just as Wallace's boyhood experiment revolutionalized America's corn growing, the current feud between him and the chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Jesse Jones seriously threatens to overturn the Roosevelian apple-cart which the latter-day New Dealers have been so laboriously pushing in their efforts to cater to their privilege-seeking and war-mongering followers.